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Nicaragua Lashes Law On Civil Liberties

By Robert J. McCartney
Washington Post Service

MANAGUA — The Nicaraguan government has announced it will restore the right to strike, ease restrictions on personal liberties and reduce press censorship in an attempt to appease several small political parties that were threatening to boycott the November elections.

Daniel Ortega Saavedra, head of the Sandinist ruling council and the government's presidential candidate, announced the measures in an address Monday to an international conference of mayors in Managua.

Mr. Ortega said that the decree is to take effect from the moment it was published in "any medium of collective information." It was published in full Tuesday in official Sandinist newspaper, *Nicaragua*.

The changes were not aimed at preventing a boycott of the elections by the Democratic Coordinator, the largest political group opposing the Sandinists, government, a group, whose candidate was a former junta member.

Mr. Ortega had sought more sweeping measures, including a "national dialogue" to include counterrevolutionary guerrillas battling the Sandinists.

The four parties in the Democratic Coordinator lost their legal standing earlier because they failed to register candidates for the Nov. 4 elections for president, vice president and a 90-seat National Assembly. They thus lost their right to hold outdoor rallies.

Six parties in addition to the Sandinist National Liberation front registered candidates for the election, but several have said that they would pull out of the campaign before voting day unless the Sandinists eased restrictions on civil liberties. The measures announced Monday appeared to satisfy some but not all of their demands.

These six parties, which include Sandinist groups as well as more conservative ones, have been less critical of the Sandinists than the Democratic Coordinator. The parties were not immediately available to comment on Mr. Ortega's announcement.

The Sandinists are viewed as siding with the six smaller parties' participation in the election to add to the legitimacy of the contest.

The Democratic Coordinator and U.S. President Ronald Reagan already suggested that the elections "be a sham because of the Sandinists' domination."

Mr. Ortega did not refer specifically to the parties' demands in outlining the easing of restrictions, but it was clear that the measures were designed to meet some of their requests. The parties have had a series of meetings with the Sandinist front in the past two weeks to try to reach an agreement that would prevent a boycott.

He said that the measures "tend to make even more perfect the perfect," and added: "This is yet another gesture of peace and good will by the people of Nicaragua."

Mr. Ortega announced the "re-birth" of the two articles in earlier law that guarantees the right to strike and to certain personal liberties. Both articles have been suspended under a national state of emergency declared on March 15, 1982, because of attacks by counterrevolutionary guerrillas.

A government lawyer said that

Continued on Page 2, Col. 5



JUDO CHAMPION — Byung Keum Ahn of South Korea puts a headlock on Ezio Gamba of Italy in the

finals of the Olympic judo competition. Mr. Ahn won the gold medal. Olympics coverage, Pages 6 and 7.

Soviet Appears Alarmed by 2 Germanys' Détente

By Serge Schmemann
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The détente developing between the two Germanys, with its prospect of the first visit to Bonn by an East German leader, has drawn some unusually public displays of irritation from the Kremlin.

Twice in the past two weeks, Pravda, the Communist Party daily, bitterly denounced Bonn's latest economic agreements with East Berlin. It charged that the West Germans were using an "economic lever" to undermine their Communist neighbor's "stability" and, more broadly, postwar Europe's peaceful structure.

The denunciations culminated in months of accusations that West German leaders were harboring "revanchist" ambitions, an accusation that in the Soviet lexicon means German plotting to revive prewar might and recover lost territories.

The Russians have made little effort to disguise the fact that the focus of the attacks was not so much "revanchism" as moves by the two Germanys in the past year to improve relations, in particular the visit to Bonn next month by Erich Honecker, the East German leader.

Pravda last Thursday, after Bonn announced a bank credit of \$30 million to East Berlin, said that such gestures were actually "revanchist solicitations."

The lifting of some restrictions on visits, to which East Germany agreed in return for the credit, Pravda said, was nothing more than "an attempt at getting new channels for political and ideological influence."

If Mr. Honecker missed the point, unlikely for one of Moscow's staunchest allies, Pravda reminded him of a statement he had made to the effect that socialist East Germany and capitalist West Germany "cannot be combined, just as it is impossible to combine flame and ice."

The references to West German "revanchism" have been something of a fixture in the Soviet press since Pravda allowed deployment of Pershing-2 medium-range missiles last year.

But the public scolding of East Germany was a new element in Moscow's behavior. To some diplomats in Moscow, the tone of bullying seemed reminiscent of the Soviet blasts at Poland four years ago as Solidarity labor movement was taking shape.

The middle-sized and smaller states that form the vast majority of the community of nations can help assure, by common efforts, that the rivalry between the superpowers does not tear the system of interna-

tional relations from its hinges," the government said in a statement.

That was the context, it said, within which the "numerous contacts of the Federal Republic of Germany with its Eastern neighbors must be viewed."

Senior officials described the statement, which was issued by Mr. Genscher, as a response to recent denunciations of West Germany in Soviet and other East European newspapers. The articles have accused the government of Chancellor Helmut Kohl of seeking to reunify Germany under West German auspices within its prewar boundaries.

Mr. Genscher said a "constructive relationship" between the two Germanys served the interests of neighboring European countries.

Without explicitly mentioning the transaction, Mr. Genscher defended a recent West German decision to guarantee a 950-million-Dollar mark (\$330-million) loan to East Germany, the second of its kind within a year. East Germany responded to the loan by agreeing to lift some restrictions on travel between the two countries.

■ Bonn Replies to Attacks

John Tagliabue of The New York Times reported earlier from Bonn:

West Germany told the Soviet Union Monday that its improved economic and political ties with its Eastern neighbors, including East Germany, were helping to ease tensions in Europe.

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■ 4 Scale Border Fences

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he would act if Moscow and the Soviet Union were divided.

Moscow's reaction has raised

questions about how much freedom it is prepared to allow East

Europeans in their dealings with the West.

Soviet leaders are for the most part old men who remember the war. They sustain fear of a revived Third Reich and abiding taste for their role of wartime victor.

In this context, independent moves toward better relations between the Germanys must look to Moscow like "revanchist" yearnings, lacking in the deference expected of an aggressor nation that was defeated.

Mr. Kohl has long irritated the Russians on this score. On his first state visit to Moscow last year, he publicly rejected the charge of revanchism, asking Mr. Andropov how

U.S. officials are still baffled by the cause of the explosions, although Colonel Burch said "the numbers of incidents and the descriptions" of the blasts have provided "more than circumstantial evidence" of mines in the Gulf of Suez and the southern end of the Red Sea.

"We really don't know what we're dealing with here," he said. "No ships have been sunk, no ships have been disabled."

Navy officials likened the Red Sea operation to "Nimble Stream" in July 1975, when the United States swept mines dropped in the Suez Canal during the Yom Kippur War.

A navy commander who briefs reporters at the Pentagon on Monday said it was impossible to tell how long it would take to sweep the Red Sea. The helicopters, which usually operate within 25 miles (about 40 kilometers) of their mother ship, use a cable to tow a large seagoing sled equipped with either acoustic or magnetic detection equipment.

If a mine is detected by the six crewmen in a helicopter, divers will be dispatched to retrieve the device. Because the mines in question are believed to be relatively simple and possibly even homemade, it may not be possible to tell where they came from even if one is recovered unexploded, the navy officer added.

■ Tehran Praises Attacks

Tehran Radio praised the attacks on Red Sea shipping. The Associated Press reported, and said they were carried out by Islamic

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British Miner's House Firebombed as Violence In Walkout Escalates

United Press International
LONDON — Striking miners on Tuesday threw a gasoline bomb at the home of a colleague who returned to work, and police reported attacks around the country in an escalation of violence in Britain's coal strike.

No one was injured in the bomb attack at Mansfield in Nottinghamshire, but police called it a matter of "great concern."

Polluted Water Moving Toward California Supply

Los Angeles Times Service
WASHINGTON — Polluted water from the Stringfellow Acid Pits near Riverside, California, is moving faster than expected and could contaminate the water supply of 500,000 Southern Californians within a year, according to a special congressional report released Tuesday.

The underground plume of water has reached the edge of the Chino Basin, a key water source for communities in Los Angeles and Riverside counties, and will enter the main flow in a year to 18 months, the study by Congress's Office of Technology Assessment said.

The report also concluded that current efforts to stop the wastes from spreading "have a high potential for failure." In Glen Avon, a town a mile and a half (about 2.5 kilometers) from Stringfellow, residents with private wells are using bottled water because of the pollutants.

Engineers and health officials long have worried that the toxic wastes might spread through the underground water network, but the report was the most detailed and disturbing warning yet about danger to other cities.

Acids, metals, solvents and pesticides were dumped at Stringfellow between 1956 and 1972, according to the report, prepared for Congress by G.J. Trezek of the University of California, Berkeley. Two of the metals, chromium and cadmium, are suspected of causing cancer.

Moscow Launches Satellite

Washington Post Service
MOSCOW — The Soviet Union launched the 1,587th satellite in its Cosmos series Monday. Western experts said it was probably a reconnaissance craft.



The Associated Press
Javier Pérez de Cuellar, left, the UN secretary-general, met Tuesday with the Turkish Cypriot representative, Necati Munir Ertekin, right, for talks on solving the Cyprus issue.

UN Chief Meets With Turkish Side In New Effort to Solve Cyprus Dispute

The Associated Press
VIENNA — Javier Pérez de Cuellar, secretary-general of the United Nations, met with a representative of the Turkish Cypriot community Tuesday as part of his new initiative to settle the Cyprus problem.

The secretary-general and Ne-

cati Munir Ertekin were to hold two sessions during the day. They had no comment after their morning meeting.

Mr. Pérez de Cuellar held similar sessions Monday with Andreas Mavromatis, representing the Greek Cypriots.

"I hope this appeal by the secretary-general to have his working points carefully considered by the two parties will be carefully listened to," Mr. Pérez de Cuellar said after his second meeting Monday with Mr. Mavromatis.

He added that he would be submitting the same "working points" to Mr. Ertekin.

Mr. Mavromatis, who returned to Cyprus Monday night, said the suggestions "need more study. It is not possible at this stage to speak of either optimism or pessimism."

Greek and Turkish Cypriots have been disputing the Turkish military occupation of the northern third of the island, which dates from 1974. Turkish Cypriots declared the repeat of a decree that had limited the media's right to publish certain news items regarding the Nicaraguan economy.

■ **7 Slain in Village**

Earlier, The Washington Post reported from Turquie, Nicaragua.
From 150 to 200 anti-government guerrillas, wearing the blue uniforms of the U.S.-financed Nicaraguan Democratic Force, slit the throats of seven unarmed men on July 27, according to Tampico residents.

■ **Turks Want Shared Rule**

Rauf Denktash, the Turkish Cypriot leader, vowed Tuesday to maintain the independent state he

had asked for more time to train with its new payload.

Mr. Levine said that he operated a videotape-trading club with other American employees of Aramco, and that the tapes were American movies available on U.S. cable television channels.

declared in northern Cyprus last November. Reuters reported from Nicosia.

"We have acquired our rights which for 20 years were assumed to be nonexistent. Honorable people cannot give this up," Mr. Denktash said.

Mr. Denktash wants the Greek Cypriot majority on the island to agree to a structure in which the two sides would share power equally.

Nicaragua Eases Laws

(Continued from Page 1)

the restoration of the article regarding personal liberties would restore the right to appeal court decisions and the right of habeas corpus. In addition, Mr. Ortega announced the repeal of a decree that had limited the media's right to publish certain news items regarding the Nicaraguan economy.

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The Greek side demands an end to the Turkish Cypriot move for independence and the withdrawal of Turkish troops.

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U.S. Senate Approves Bill to Assure Women's Rights to Pension Benefits

By Jane Perlez
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Senate has approved legislation designed to make it easier for women to earn retirement benefits under employee pension plans, either their spouse's or their own.

The pension changes, which would apply to both men and women, have been pushed by legislators in both parties as a symbol of concern for women's rights. President Ronald Reagan has said he will sign the bill.

The bill passed the House of Representatives unanimously in May and was approved Monday in the Senate by a voice vote. Sponsors said there was no need for a conference and that the bill would return to the House on Wednesday for a final vote on minor differences in the Senate version.

Proponents of the legislation have argued that women are hurt economically by provisions in a 1974 private pension bill that they say benefits men but not women.

The Pension Rights Center, a nonprofit group in Washington that lobbied for the bill, said Monday that a 1978 study by the Department of Labor estimated that about 10,000 widows were losing benefits each year. The reason was that the women's husband had died before the early retirement age, usually set at 55, and had not signed over his benefit.

Senator Robert J. Dole, Republi-

can of Kansas, was the key sponsor of the bill in the Senate.

"I believe that this legislation, in particular the more generous participation and vesting rules, will significantly improve the likelihood that women and others whose work patterns do not fit into the traditional mode will actually receive a retirement benefit," Mr. Dole said Monday.

The bill's main sponsor in the House, Representative Geraldine A. Ferraro of New York, argued in debates on the bill that women were being cut off from pension benefits because they generally earned significantly lower salaries than men and because their work patterns were more disrupted by raising families.

The President's Commission on Pension Policy of 1980 reported that in 1979 50 percent of employed men were covered by pension plans, whereas 31 percent of women were covered. And in 1981, the Census Bureau estimated that the average private pension received by a man was \$4,152 a year, as against an average of \$2,427 for a woman.

A major portion of the legislation would require a spouse's written permission before an employee could waive survivor benefits. This is intended to make it more likely that survivor benefits will be paid to homemakers who depend on the pensions of their working spouses, according to Marsha Ackerman, an

advocate to Ms. Ferraro, the Democratic vice-presidential nominee.

Another major portion of the bill entitles a person to survivor benefits if his or her spouse dies at age 40 after working for 11 years. These benefits will be received when the surviving spouse reaches 55.

The bill approved Monday also:

- Lowers from 25 to 21 the age at which workers must be allowed to participate in pension plans.

- Requires pension plans to count the years of employees' service from the time they turn 18, in calculating when they have worked long enough to be eligible for a pension at retirement. The age now used for that calculation is 22.

- Allows employees who have worked fewer than five years to take five years off without losing pension credit for earlier service. It also bars pension plans from counting a one-year maternity or paternity leave as a break in service.

- Authorizes a court to award a person the right to part of his or her former spouse's pension as part of a divorce settlement.

It also specifies that decisions to waive pre-retirement survivor benefits must be made after a worker turns 35, with the spouse's permission, and that decisions to forgo post-retirement survivor benefits be made within 90 days before pension payments begin.

Reagan, Bush Conflict On Tax Increase in '85

(Continued from Page 1)

reconcile Mr. Reagan's approach with his, Mr. Bush said with a smile, "Just take your guidance from his statement, I suggest."

The differences between Mr. Reagan and Mr. Bush overshadowed the vice president's attempt to depict Mr. Mondale as a "Dr. Yes" who would be quick to raise taxes and would increase them more than he has said.

"In order to balance the budget, a president has to use the word 'no,'" Mr. Bush said earlier while campaigning in Portland, Oregon, and again at his press conference in Santa Barbara.

He added:

"Mr. Mondale, in promising anything that would deliver a few delegates to the Democratic National Convention, has rightly earned the name of Dr. Yes and the question becomes, 'How high would Dr. Yes raise the taxes of

working Americans to pay for his promises?'

Mr. Bush, in trying to deflect reporters from his apparent differences with Mr. Reagan, said, "Please reference tax-increase questions to Mr. Mondale. They're the people who want to raise taxes. We're going to struggle not to."

But Mr. Reagan's declaration that he would not allow any plans for a tax increase would seem to be in conflict with a current Treasury study, due a month after the November 6 election, on tax simplification.

Most tax-simplification proposals involve some changes in deductions that would result in a tax increase for some Americans.

Mr. Bush was asked whether he would debate Geraldine A. Ferraro, the Democratic vice-presidential candidate.

He said that he was "perfectly prepared to debate" and that he believed that Mr. Reagan shared his view. Pressed to give a firm answer, Mr. Bush said, "I'm personally willing to debate her, and no final decision has been made."

Republican strategists are clearly nervous about Ms. Ferraro. Mr. Bush has yet to mention her name in any speech or news conference except in response to questions.

■ **Voodoo Charge Revived**

Mr. Mondale accused Mr. Reagan on Tuesday of practicing "voodoo economics" and jokingly suggested that the president debate Mr. Bush. United Press International reported from Toledo, Ohio.

"Just yesterday Mr. Reagan said that I wasn't telling the truth," Mr. Mondale told a crowd of Democratic Party workers and elected officials. "Well, who is telling the truth?"

He used the apparently conflicting remarks by Mr. Reagan and Mr. Bush on a tax increase to bark back to 1980, when Mr. Bush accused Mr. Reagan during the race for the Republican presidential nomination of practicing "voodoo economics" because he had proposed balancing the budget by cutting taxes while increasing military spending.

"As you may know," Mr. Mondale said, "I've called for six debates with Ronald Reagan, but today I'm adding a seventh. I believe that Ronald Reagan and George Bush should have a national debate on television."

"Mr. Reagan says that he won't cut the defense budget," he added. "Yesterday he said he won't raise taxes. He says he won't cut the safety net and he says he will have a balanced budget in his next term. How's he going to do that?"

U.S. Lawyers Assert 'Stings' Are Too Barbed

The Associated Press

CHICAGO — The U.S. government is relying too heavily on large cash bribes and unscrupulous informers in undercover operations to trap criminals, lawyers told an American Bar Association workshop.

The monetary inducements being made to the targets of these investigations is becoming greater and greater," Michael Monico, a Chicago criminal defense lawyer, said Monday. "And the efforts are not to see if the target will commit a crime, but to get him to commit a crime."

A former special prosecutor in the Watergate scandals, James F. Neal, said that "the proof that the defendant was predisposed to some criminal act now seems to be nothing more than the fact that he took the bait."

But U.S. Attorney Dan Webb, who is chief prosecutor in cases arising from investigations of corruption in the Cook County, Illinois, courts, said that undercover operations "are a tool that tends to enable law enforcement agencies to keep up with the times."

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Upper East Side Tops 'Richest' List

The Associated Press

CHICAGO — Manhattan's Upper East Side is the wealthiest large urban community in the United States, according to an academic researcher.

New York City has 8 and Chicago 3 of the nation's 20 most affluent such areas, said Pierre DeVise of Roosevelt University.

Manhattan's Upper East Side, with almost 60,000 households, has average per capita earnings of \$32,000 a year, he said.

The second-richest U.S. community is Chicago's Gold Coast, the lakefront portion of the Near North Side, which has 26,400 households and a per capita income of \$27,400, he said.

In March, the U.S. Census Bureau declared Beverly Hills, California, with a per capita income of \$24,387, to be the wealthiest of cities with 25,000 or more population.

But Mr. DeVise, who based his report on the same data, said the wealthiest communities were missed by the Census Bureau because their population is less than 25,000 or because they are contained within a larger metropolitan area.

Following is the ranking of the 20 richest large urban communities, number of households and per capita income, according to Mr. DeVise's study:

1. Manhattan's Upper East Side, 60,000, \$32,000.
2. Chicago's Gold Coast, 26,400, \$27,400.
3. Manhattan's East River, 17,800, \$24,837.
4. Los Angeles's Hollywood Hills, 14,300, \$22,370.
5. Manhattan's Central Park South, 21,500, \$22,320.
6. Houston's Wood Lake-Tall Timbers area, 21,800, \$20,450.
7. Manhattan's East End, 18,000, \$20,211.
8. Manhattan's Central Park West, 25,300, \$20,036.
9. Washington's Capitol Hill, 15,000, \$19,670.
10. San Francisco's Pacific Heights, 17,800, \$19,610.
11. Washington's Georgetown, 20,600, \$19,550.
12. Manhattan's Upper Second Avenue, 38,600, \$19,025.
13. Chicago's East Lincoln Park, 12,500, \$18,650.

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Rafael M. Salas at the population conference in Mexico.

Church-State Relations Top Agenda Of New U.S. Supreme Court Session

By Linda Greenhouse
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The next Supreme Court term is shaping up as a potential watershed in the constitutional relationship between government and religion.

The court has been on its summer recess, mainly out of sight, as Congress has debated school prayer and "equal access" for religion and President Ronald Reagan has pushed his religious agenda to the forefront of the campaign.

But the justices could soon again

at center stage. There are three major cases involving religion on the agenda for the term that begins barely a month before the November election. They include some of the most hotly disputed church-state issues: religious observance in the classroom, state aid to parochial schools and on-the-job accommodation of employees' religious preferences.

Of the three cases could be the vehicle that Chief Justice Warren E. Burger and his allies on the court have been seeking for a fundamental revision of the court's doctrines on the separation of church and state.

For many years, the court's emphasis in religion cases was on the concept of separation. But the court's emphasis in recent decisions has shifted to a quite different concept: accommodation. Instead of asking how religion and government can best be kept apart, the court is now much more interested in deciding what government can or must do to remove obstacles to voluntary religious observance.

The concept of accommodation is not new. Just as separation has its roots in the First Amendment's "establishment clause," which states that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion," the notion of accommodation is independently rooted in the next six words of the same sentence, "or prohibiting the free exercise thereof."

Accommodation has always figured as a kind of subject to the court's separation decisions. But when the court ruled last March that the city of Pawtucket, Rhode Island, could include a Nativity scene as part of its official Christmas display, accommodation assumed a major new dimension.

"Nor does the Constitution require complete separation of church and state," Justice Burger wrote in his opinion for the 3-to-4 majority. "It affirmatively mandates accommodation, not merely tolerance, of all religions, and forbids hostility toward any."

A powerful advocate for accommodation is the Reagan adminis-

tration, which has entered all three cases as a friend of the court.

The administration is arguing in defense of an Alabama law permitting public school teachers to start the school day with a moment of silence "for meditation and voluntary prayer"; a Michigan school district's "shared time" program, which sends public school teachers into the parochial schools to teach remedial and enrichment classes and a Connecticut law that gives a private-sector employee the absolute right not to work on a day the employee designates as the sabbath.

In all three cases, the statutes or programs were struck down by appellate courts on the ground that they amounted to an unconstitutional "establishment" of religion.

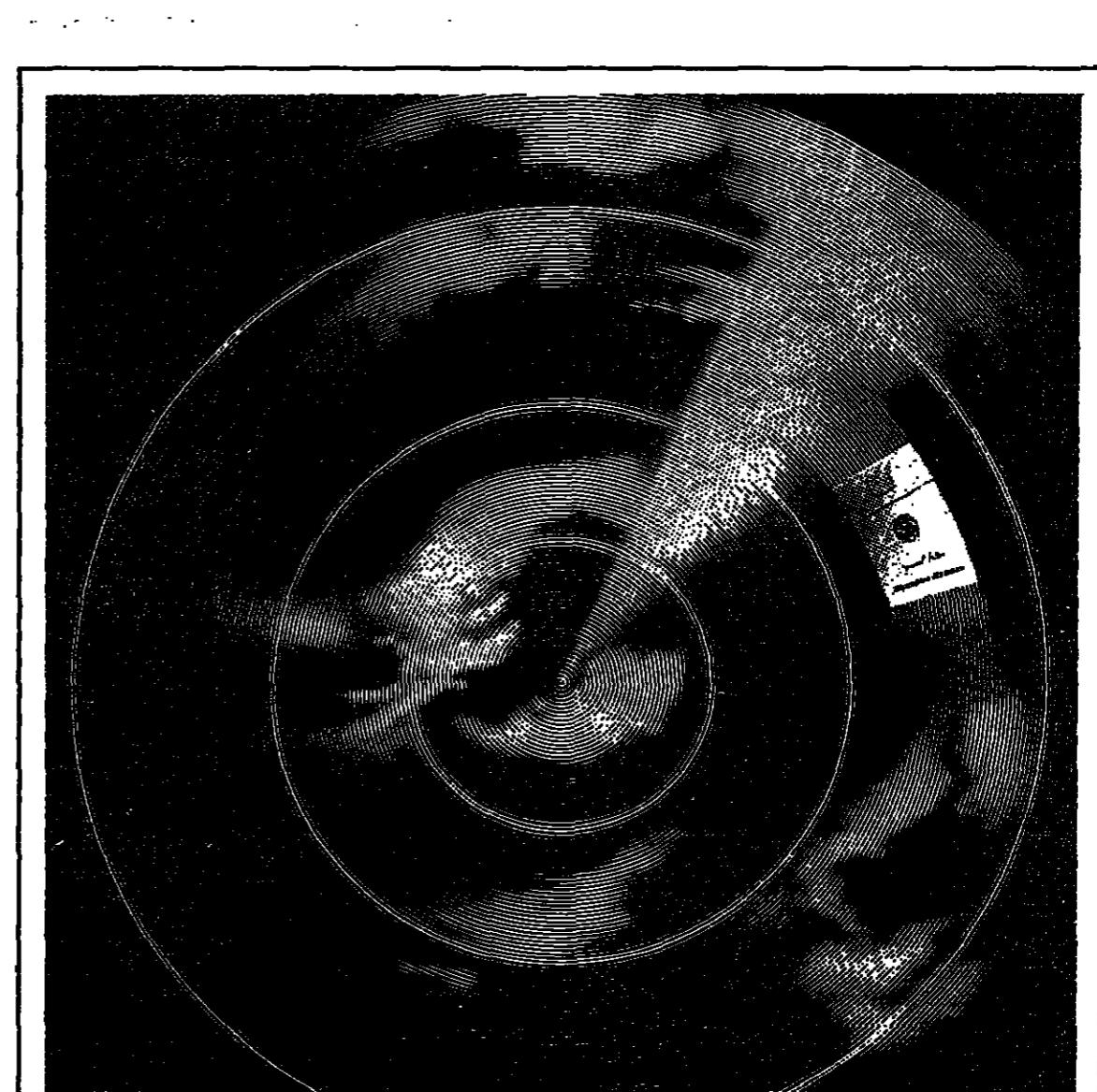
None of the cases directly involves the federal government. But all three give the administration an opportunity to press its argument that the court's precedents have turned the establishment clause, as the government says in its brief, "into an instrument of hostility toward religious toleration."

In its brief in support of the Alabama "moment of silence," the administration argues that to hold unconstitutional an opportunity for religious practice, even in the unspoken thoughts of schoolchildren, be extirpated from the public sphere.

While the Connecticut case, *Thornton v. Calder* Inc., deals with a subject that is less familiar than school prayer or parochial aid, it brings the issue of separation versus accommodation into the sharpest focus.

The Connecticut Supreme Court declared unconstitutional a law that prohibited any employer from requiring an employee designated as the sabbath. The Connecticut court said that because the law did not apply to time off for nonreligious reasons, it lacked a valid secular "primary effect" of "advancing religion."

The administration's argument is that the very existence of the free-exercise guarantee gives religion a "special status" and that the government may seek to accommodate or protect religiously motivated claims of conscience even where it does not accord the same treatment to other strongly held beliefs.



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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Under the Human Volcano

Delegates to the World Population Conference under way in Mexico City need only look out the window to see the baleful shadow of a human volcano. Of 17 million people in Mexico's capital, two of five are jobless; a sixth lack sewerage; all breathe a toxic smog. Government struggles to promote birth control in a mostly Roman Catholic society, to brake a growth that beggars it.

Yet in that place, and in the name of freedom, the Reagan administration aims to curb the freedom of others to decide how best to contain this human tide. It intends to stop contributing to any control programs that condone abortions. It even questions the value of family planning, preferring to blame the ill effects of fertility on Third World resistance to technology or capitalism. Or so asserts a White House paper prepared for the Mexico meeting.

If these ideas are truly policy, they may cut \$100 million from the \$540 million the United States annually contributes to a global effort to encourage smaller families. U.S. law and United Nations policy already stipulate that this money may not be spent on abortions. But abortions remain legal in many countries, including, of course, the United States.

Plainly, the administration would like a mi-

nosity of Americans to believe that its values will decide which countries are morally fit for family-planning assistance. And this from an administration that struggles so hard against the dogmas of others in global forums.

The argument that free enterprise is the best remedy for explosive population increases is just one more dogma. Different societies have different experiences. In free-enterprising (and Catholic) Brazil, the government has now concluded that too many people means too little growth and is now promoting family planning. But in any case, by what right or logic does the Reagan administration expand its doctrines as universal writ? The world's population has been growing geometrically, and at current rates will increase from 4.7 billion to 6 billion by century's end. Most of this increase will occur in poorer countries whose stability is at risk and whose governments plead for help. Having helped to create that consensus, the United States now flees from it.

There is nothing immoral in Mexico's encouraging smaller, stronger families — or in France's providing incentives for larger ones. What is immoral is to chase votes at home by self-righteously castigating the poor abroad.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Magic Budget-Balancer

It is nowhere near Thanksgiving, but President Reagan seems determined to bring back the biggest turkey of them all: the constitutional amendment purporting to require a balanced budget. As a political maneuver, it is transparent. As a fiscal measure, a fantasy. And if it were ever enacted, it would likely have gruesome, unanticipated consequences. Take these points in turn.

A transparent political device: Ronald Reagan and his Republican Party, unable to balance the budget in four years and unwilling even to promise to balance it in the next four, want to convince voters they really believe in it anyway. Presto! Alakazam! A magic constitutional amendment appears, promising to establish a balanced budget forever and ever. Mr. Reagan has done for the balanced budget issue what Richard Nixon did for the crime issue: He has made his and every other politician's promises unbelievable.

A fiscal fantasy: Mr. Reagan's own failure to come even remotely close to balancing the budget illustrates the problem. Americans do not want domestic spending cut significantly. They want military spending to continue to increase (though perhaps not quite as rapidly as Mr. Reagan intends). The only realistic way to attack the Reagan deficit is to increase taxes

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Qadhafi's Groundless Protest

It will be difficult for the United Nations to give even moral support to Colonel Moamer Qadhafi's protest against what he charges was a violation of his country's air space by American planes in an exercise over the Gulf of Sidra. His original claim of sovereignty over the gulf was challenged by Mediterranean states as well as by the maritime powers. Even the Soviet Union joined the United States in 1974 in registering objections to Colonel Qadhafi's claim.

— South China Morning Post (Hong Kong).

Settling Hong Kong's Future

None of the British newspaper commentary on the agreements reached with Beijing or on Hong Kong mentions the immense difference between the way London has negotiated with the Chinese and the British attitude to Spain and Argentina over Gibraltar and the Falklands. Here we see vindication of Mao Tsetung's assertion that "power comes out of the barrel of a gun." In the case of Hong Kong, the gun is in the hands of the Chinese.

— The New Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

The Hong Kong revision question has much to do — in the future, if not at present — with a peaceful reunification of Taiwan and China. If Hong Kong is allowed to retain everything it now has except its sovereignty, then one can reasonably hope that Taiwan, too, will be allowed to maintain its status quo under Chinese rule.

— The Japan Times (Tokyo).

Sudan, Divided, Might Stand

Twelve years ago, Gaafar Nimeiri ended a secessionist war that had lasted since before Sudan's independence in 1956 by granting southerners a large measure of autonomy. Last year he undid this good work by dividing the south into three parts. He has imposed Koranic law on Sudan. He says it will be applied only

— The Guardian (London).

On the Evolution of China

We still believe in the socialist goal, the goal of Communism. China had its revolution through this theorem. Mao particularly has the credit of combining the Marxist theorem with China's realities, though he made mistakes.

The great scientists made great contributions in their field. But they did not say the truth just ends there. It has to be developed and adapted to new discoveries. We have to develop how best to accelerate production to improve the livelihood of the people. And right now we think it's for the people to judge whether that policy is right or wrong, and the standard is whether that policy helped people to have a better livelihood and better security.

— Zhang Wenjin, Chinese Ambassador to the United States, in *Los Angeles Times*.

FROM OUR AUG. 8 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Wright's Flight Record Beaten

PARIS — M. Roger Sommer, at Mourmelon (on Aug. 7), beat Mr. Wilbur Wright's record with an airplane flight lasting 2h. 27min. 15sec. Mr. Wright's record, until now the world's record, was 2h. 20min. 25sec. made at Le Mans last December 31. M. Sommer, admitting the book for sale in this country, against which the government appealed. The dissenting opinion was handed down by Judge Martin T. Manton, who presided at the hearing of arguments. Judges Learned Hand and Augustus N. Hand in the majority opinion held that "art certainly cannot advance under compulsion to traditional forms."

1934: 'Ulysses' Cleared for Import

NEW YORK — The United States Circuit Court of Appeals, by a 2-to-1 decision (on Aug. 7), ruled that James Joyce's "Ulysses" is neither a lewd nor an immoral book and that its importation is proper. The decision upholds that of Federal Judge John M. Woolsey, admitting the book for sale in this country, against which the government appealed. The dissenting opinion was handed down by Judge Martin T. Manton, who presided at the hearing of arguments. Judges Learned Hand and Augustus N. Hand in the majority opinion held that "art certainly cannot advance under compulsion to traditional forms."

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The Nixon Presidency: Some Mitigating Circumstances

By Raymond K. Price Jr.

The writer, President Nixon's chief speech writer, was an editorial page editor of The New York Herald Tribune. This is the first of two parts.

Now, 10 years after his flight into exile, he once again beams from the television screen exchanges visits with heads of state, holds forth on national and world affairs — and is listened to with respect.

The explanation for this involves not only the particular qualities of Mr. Nixon, but also the unique circumstances of his presidency.

From start to finish, Richard Nixon's was one of the most fiercely embattled presidencies in the nation's history. The fact that this contributed to his downfall has itself contributed to his comeback.

In domestic terms, the 1960s were the second most disastrous decade in U.S. history, following only the 1930s, ravaged by an actual civil war. It was Mr. Nixon's lot to inherit those passions: the verbal and physical violence, the escalation of hate, the riots and assassinations, the burning cities and bombed campuses. And he did so in the midst of a bitterly unpopular war, faced with an opposition Congress, at a time when "adversary journalism" was reaching the zenith of its fashionable acceptance and the nadir of its professional standards. In a real sense, the battle that brought Mr. Nixon down was the final struggle of that tortured era.

Domestically, the middle third of the 20th

century was a time of escalating expansion and centralization of government. Mr. Nixon saw this as having reached a dangerous and debilitating point. He was determined to reverse it, which put him on a direct collision course with many who had a vested interest in the existing distribution of power.

But his overriding concern was the role of America in the world. Here, the picture was more complex.

When the United States sought to halt the tide of Soviet advance in the first tense years after World War II, it had the power, it had the will, and it had the cooperation of the European allies. By the time Mr. Nixon took office, America's will had been eroded, the Western alliance was in disarray, and the Russians had built their military strength to a point at which the American strategic advantage was all but gone.

Mr. Nixon set out to create a new "structure of peace" that could hold Soviet ambitions in check within the constraints of what was politically possible and militarily credible. One of his first acts as president was to set in motion the process that eventually led to a new relationship with China and thus to a new balance of forces in the world.

Another was to repair the NATO alliance,

and particularly to end the destructive U.S. rift with his friend Charles de Gaulle. A third was to begin working toward a new kind of relationship with the Soviet Union, in effect creating new "rules of engagement" for what both sides recognized would continue to be a competitive relationship, but in which both sides would also confine that competition to means that would avert a major armed conflict.

An intricately interwoven fabric of economic and other arrangements was designed, in part to raise the cost to the Russians of adventurism that the United States would consider unacceptable; and these were used at the same time to induce the Soviet leaders to accept agreements on control of nuclear arms.

But all of this required a firm show of American strength, at a time when retreat and withdrawal were clamorously in fashion. The more strong measures he took to make peace possible in the longer term, the more he inflamed those who marched under the banner of "peace" in the shorter term.

Leonid Brezhnev was a tough adversary; the relationship worked because he recognized that Nixon was also tough. Each knew that neither would let the other get away with anything. And so they were able to bargain in cold terms for their respective national interests — recognizing that some of those interests were irreconcilable, but also that there were large areas of mutual interest, not least the avoidance of mutual suicide.

© Raymond K. Price Jr.

A 'Morbidly Insecure, Lawless Hater' Takes the PR Route to Rehabilitation

By Anthony Lewis

they have forgotten this man's endless offenses, petty and grand, against decency. And petty they could be in four years as president he underpaid his federal taxes by \$418,239.

Here was a man who talked in the Oval Office like a babyboy trying to sound tough in the locker room. He labeled "candy-ass" a secretary of the treasury who balked at using the tax system to punish citizens he considered "enemies." He used the word "Jew" as a dismissive insult.

But it was not just petty. Reading his own insecurity into national policy, he said the United States would be a "pitiful helpless giant" unless it kept a pointless war going in Indochina. In four years his policy cost 20,492 American lives, and hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese. He and Henry Kissinger extended the bombing into Cambodia, helping that poor country toward disaster.

He made a big difference by his enlightened policies of détente to

ward the Soviet Union and opening to China. But he also plotted the destruction of an elected leftist government in Chile.

At home, his worst legacy was lawlessness. Americans were shocked when the burglaries and wiretaps and obstruction of justice came to light. But his successor mocked the law by pardoning him. And the notion that a president is above ordinary standards of accountability is alive and well in the White House today.

Is he not entitled to charity? No more than any wrongdoer who shows no understanding or regret. But now we know that we are not going to be rid of this strange figure, for he represents something in us.

In Ward Just's recent novel, "The American Blues," the narrator speaks of him as a ghost, a malignant genius hovering over the power period. "I realized suddenly," he says, "that Nixon was the generational link ... I had no doubt that he would last the century, my grandchildren could watch him on 'Meet the Press.'"

The New York Times.



Behind the Proliferation of Italian-Libyan Contacts

By Enrico Jaccchia

ROME — Libya has again accused the U.S. 6th Fleet of making provocative flights over the Gulf of Sidra, announcing at the same time that its armed forces were carrying out large-scale military maneuvers in and around Tripoli. Right after that announcement, Giulio Andreotti, the Italian foreign minister, concluded a successful two-day visit to Libya.

Leaving Benghazi, where he met at length with Colonel Moamer Qadhafi, Mr. Andreotti told Italian journalists that he and the Libyan leader had held important talks on the Middle East. Later this week Mr. Andreotti heads to California, to attend the closing of the Olympics — and then meet privately with President Reagan.

He also observed that confrontational tactics toward the Soviet Union make things worse for the victims of its tyranny. "There would not have been a Solidarity movement in Poland were it not for détente," he said. "If you have a world of constant confrontation, then change will not be possible."

Sensible, but what makes such statements seem exceptionally wise is the contrast with the far-out quality of the Reagan administration's policy — its basis not in reason or human experience but in ideology. In the country of the blind, the one-eyed man is king.

It was always true that his political eminence was as much a comment on Americans as on him. What did it say about a society when it chose as its leader a morbidly insecure, lawless hater? And what does it say today when we treat with respectful deference the only president of the United States who so disgracefully resigned?

Americans forgot so quickly. And

the Italian-Libyan trade commission would offer a good opportunity to meet its counterpart in Tripoli and to discuss not only the unpaid credits but also the prospects for improved economic relations between Tripoli and Rome.

Trade between the two countries has increased significantly in recent times, and stood at \$4 billion in 1983. Italy is now Libya's main commercial partner.

The attention of the Italian press was focused at first on the pending trade and financial questions. Later, authoritative sources referred with increasing precision to the political aspects of the visit. Italy and Libya, it was stressed, both have an interest in maintaining peace in the Mediterranean; and the U.S. cruise missiles installed at Comiso, Sicily, the source said, are aimed at Soviet targets, not at Colonel Qadhafi's palace in Tripoli (as the Libyans persistently claim).

Italy's European and American allies may well be confused. In much of the Western world, Colonel Qadhafi is considered a supporter of international terrorism and a dangerous champion of Arab radicalism.

Yet given the ambiguity of Mediterranean politics, there is still reason to be surprised.

Mr. Andreotti's trip to Libya was originally announced as a low-profile operation. Italian companies claim outstanding credits of about \$500 million from the Libyans. Foreign Ministry sources advised Mr. Andreotti that a meeting of

West, or at least in softening Libyan attitudes. A gradual but distinct change was noticeable in Italian political circles and in press reports at the end of the visit, on July 31. Mr. Andreotti's initiative was presented as a remarkable political achievement. He solved the credits issue and paved the way for the conclusion of new multimillion-dollar contracts, but, more importantly, he laid the foundation for new and better political relations with Libya. The general feeling here is that public opinion is overwhelmingly in favor of coming to terms with Colonel Qadhafi. Hardliners seem to have disappeared.

This does not alter the fact that the Libyan colonel is both unpredictable and reputedly very shrewd. He cannot neglect Libya's economic needs, but he may have something more in mind. The Italian Army chief of staff's three-day visit to Tripoli may offer some clues. Since his return to Rome, General Capuzzo, a brilliant officer, has been quiet than a clam.

It is rumored, however, that the Libyans want to buy sophisticated military equipment. Italian-produced electronic warfare systems and short- and medium-range missiles are highly regarded.

There have been persistent official hints in Rome that the U.S. government is being kept informed and has an interest in what has been discussed in Tripoli. Maybe there are people in Washington, or in California, who will want to look deeper into it.

International Herald Tribune.

Policy by Footnote: The Frustration of Denmark's Conservatives

By Ole Bernt Henriksen

The writer, a member of the Danish parliament, is the Conservative Party spokesman on foreign affairs.

Failure of U.S. Gamble In Lebanon Continues To Haunt Policy-Making

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The uncanny departure of the last 90 U.S. Marines from Beirut has come as a reminder of how the failure of President Ronald Reagan's gamble in Lebanon continues to haunt the administration's policy-making process and paralyze U.S. efforts to influence events in the Middle East.

The secretive conditions under which the Marines left last week

NEWS ANALYSIS

were, in part, to a desire not to rekindle memories at the outset of Mr. Reagan's re-election campaign of how totally his policy goals were frustrated in Lebanon.

But the legacy of U.S. failure is evident in the publicly expressed doubts of Arab governments about the credibility and durability of American commitments; in the greatly increased influence that the radical Syrian regime has gained within Lebanon and the Arab world through its role in blocking American efforts; and in the collapse of the U.S.-engineered agreement for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from southern Lebanon.

In February, when Mr. Reagan abruptly withdrew all but a token rear guard of the 1,800-man peace-keeping force sent to Beirut in September 1982, he conceded the defeat of his most ambitious foreign policy undertaking.

The aim was to end the Lebanese civil war, transform Lebanon into a peaceful pro-Western enclave under American tutelage and eventually extend U.S. influence by strengthening moderate Arab forces most likely to seek an accommodation with Israel.

As recently as last Oct. 24, a day after the bomb attack that killed 239 U.S. servicemen at their Beirut International Airport barracks, Mr. Reagan rejected mounting congressional calls for withdrawal of U.S. troops by describing Lebanon as absolutely vital to American interests. He said:

"If Lebanon ends up under the tyranny of forces hostile to the West, not only will our strategic position in the eastern Mediterranean be threatened but also the stability of the entire Middle East, including the vast resource areas of the Arabian peninsula. To the extent that the prospect for future stability is heavily influenced by the presence of our forces, it is central to our credibility on a global scale."

But, while the effects of the subsequent U.S. retreat have been serious, they have not been as dire as

Mr. Reagan predicted last October. Within Lebanon, the government of President Amin Gemayel, having paid the price of forswearing U.S. patronage and acknowledging Syria's reassertion of its old role as the dominant outside influence on the country, has managed at least a temporary truce in the slaughter of the Lebanese civil war.

That is what Richard W. Murphy, assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, was referring to last month in comments that Syria is playing a "helpful role" in Lebanon.

U.S. officials, elaborating on Mr. Murphy's remarks to a House Foreign Affairs subcommittee, said that when Syria was working to thwart U.S. policy in Lebanon, it played an avowedly obstructionist role of fanning opposition to Mr. Gemayel and encouraging terrorism against the marines. But, the officials added, with the United States gone and with Mr. Gemayel under the thumb of Damascus, it is now in Syria's interest to encourage reconciliation so that it can get its troops out and manipulate Beirut from Damascus.

Some Middle East diplomatic sources said that Syria has even encouraged Mr. Gemayel to seek a new relationship with the United States, based on friendliness rather than dependence, on the assumption that such ties might someday provide a channel for improving U.S.-Syrian relations.

However, U.S. officials said that in the American view, Syria, together with Iran and Libya, continues to form what Mr. Shultz calls a "League of Terror" in the Middle East and that its radical policies and ties to the Soviet Union are direct threats to U.S. hopes of encouraging regional moderation on such issues as initiatives to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The diplomats said Soviet forces were also bombing Jabal-es-Serai, a town near the mouth of the Panjshir Valley, apparently aiming to destroy crops and livestock to drive residents away.

It was not clear whether the commando units had done much fighting in the Andarab Pass, which leads north to the Andarab Valley, or at Paryan, the last village before the Anjumian Pass leading out of the northeast end of the valley, which is 115 kilometers (70 miles) long.

The diplomats also reported continued bombing in the Shomali Valley, the area north of Kabul through which the highway to the Soviet Union runs, but most of it was away from the road. Large truck convoys have been arriving unscathed, meaning the two key highways to Kabul were under government control, they were under government control.

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NEW SOVIET CARRIER — This computer-enhanced satellite photo made available Tuesday in London by Jane's Defense Weekly shows the Soviet Union's new 75,000-ton nuclear aircraft carrier, expected to be

named the *Kremlin*, under construction at the Nikolaevo yards on the Black Sea. The bow section, 264 meters (866 feet) long, is under the yard's giant gantry cranes, with the shorter stern section on a slipway alongside.

Soviet Push Resumes in Afghan Area

Reuters

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — Soviet forces have begun pushing deeper into Afghanistan's strategic Panjshir Valley but guerrillas there have been harassing them with hit-and-run attacks, Western diplomats and Afghan exiles said Tuesday.

The Soviet forces, which took the lower half of the former guerrilla stronghold after a major assault in April and May, have flown commando units to two passes in the rugged eastern reaches of the valley, they said.

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Friends Confirm Sakharov's Wife, In Letter, Says She Expects Trial Soon

The Associated Press

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Mr. Sakharov, 63, began his hunger strike to persuade authorities to allow his wife to go abroad for medical treatment.

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SPORTS

Lewis Jumps to Second Gold Medal; Cruz Takes 800

By Robert Facher

Washington Post Service

LOS ANGELES — Carl Lewis won his second Olympic gold medal Monday night about as easily as he won his first, leaping 28 feet and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch (8.54 meters) on his first long jump. He fouled on the second and then decided to watch his opposition try to catch him.

It never happened.

On a night when Joaquin Cruz gave Brazil its first-ever Olympic running medal by beating the best 800-meter field ever assembled, Lewis added the long jump gold to his 100-meter title in a ragged competition that was repeatedly disrupted by victory ceremonies for the other winners. When Lewis was preparing for his first attempt, the crowd roared for Brian Diemer as he took the lead in a steeplechase; moments later, they were cheering Lewis.

But Lewis fouled on his second attempt; he said he felt a slight leg twinge, and elected to pass his last four jumps. That did not sit well with spectators who paid up to \$60 to watch him, and the final result was greeted with boos. Lewis heard more of them as he walked to the victory stand, but when he received his medal, any discontent was drowned out by cheers.

Lewis's was the second-best jump in Olympic history, but far short of the world record of 29-2 $\frac{1}{4}$ (8.93 meters) set by Bob Beaman at the 1968 Games in Mexico City. Gary Honey of Australia won Monday's silver medal with a final-round leap of 27- $\frac{1}{4}$, just after Italian Giovanni Evangelisti jumped the same distance. Honey prevailed on the basis of a better second jump.

"If someone had jumped farther, I would not have come back," said Lewis in comments released by officials. "I was sore after the second jump. That was it."

Lewis now moves to the 200-meter finals Wednesday. If he wins, as expected, he then aims directly at Jesse Owens's Olympic record four track and field golds in Saturday's 4-by-100 relay.

There were no boos for Cruz. Looking back at the field, he ran away with the gold at the Olympic record time of 1:43.00.

His triumph over Sebastian Coe, Earl Jones, Billy Konoeloh, Donato Sabia, Edwin Keech, Johnny Gray and Steve Ovett climaxed a remarkable four-round series in the most competitive event of the Games.

It also highlighted a feast of eight finals in which Lewis moved a step closer to a record-breaking goal, Roger Kingdom upset world champion Greg Foster in the 110-meter hurdles and Valerie Brisco-Hooks turned the tables on her U.S. team mate, Chandra Cheeseborough, in the 400.

Other winners were Doina Melinte of Romania in the women's 800, Tessa Sanderson of Britain in the women's javelin, Alberto Cova of Italy in the 10,000 meters and Juhu Tainio of Finland in the hammer throw.

There was also a memorable pommel performance by Bert Cameron of Jamaica, the world champion at 400 meters. Cameron temporarily pulled up on the back-stretch of his semifinal, clutching his left hamstring, but then accelerated and managed to pick off a berth in the final with a time of 45.10.

For the people who drool over track matchups through the lean years, the 800 was the focal point of the Games. If everyone figures Lewis will win four golds, nobody knew quite what to expect of a race that matched Cruz with Coe, the world record holder; Jones, the U.S. record holder; and Ovett, the 1980 Olympic champion.

Coe had blown away everyone in his three preliminaries, and there was speculation that he might have expended too much energy in the process. Monday night, the 21-year-old NCAA champion from Oregon not only showed that he has great staying power, but also that he is a strong threat to wrap up a double in the 1,500.

Keech, the Kenyan from the University of Richmond, ripped to a 51.07 first 400 and made a gallant effort to hold the lead, but he was no match for Cruz's surge around the final turn. Cruz checked the trailers and then drove on through the finish, followed by Coe (in 1:43.64) and Jones (1:43.83).

Only Coe has run faster with his world mark of 1:41.73 in 1981 and a 1:42.33 clocking in 1979.

"I don't know what to say," Cruz said. "It was important to see the Brazilian flag go up. Maybe this will help us in the future."

"I thought about 1:43, but I ran very hard Sunday and I lost a little energy. If I had just one race to run, I think the world record would be broken."

Coe consoled the last-place Ovett, once a bitter rival, and said afterward, "I told him that we were too old to be playing with fire like that. The guy [Cruz] is a supreme champion worthy of an Olympic crown. He doesn't think too much or worry about the speed he runs at, which is the sign of a great runner."

Ovett was hospitalized after the race with a form of bronchitis. He had difficulty breathing and said his hands felt like "pins and needles."

Kingdom, the 1983 NCAA champion, is attending the University of Pittsburgh on a football scholarship and as recently as three weeks ago was contemplating a switch to the decathlon. Suddenly, he is the world's best hurdler, following a 4-by-100 relay. She follows

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United Press International

Javelin winner Tessa Sanderson got a victory-stand pinch on the chest from fellow Briton and bronze-medalist Fatima Whitbread.

Joan Benoit and Evelyn Ashford as silver medal winners, after the U.S. women had come home empty since 1968.

Melinte was too much in the 800, winning with space to spare in 1:57.60. American Kim Gallagher placed second in 1:58.63, holding

third in the 10,000 resulted in another silver for Finland, as Martti Tainio led most of the way but could not hold off Cova's kick in the last 200 meters. Cova was timed in 27:47.55 in what was virtually a two-man race over the last 5,000. Mike McLeod of Britain sprinted in to take the bronze.

Tainio joined javelin thrower Aito Haerkoens as a Finnish gold medalist with a toss of 256-2. Karl-Hans Riehm of West Germany took the silver at 255-10 and German Klaus Ploghaus the bronze at 251-7. Bill Green, who slipped into the final as the 12th qualifier, set a U.S. record of 248-0 in finishing sixth.

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INSIGHTS

Newly Respectable Afrikaners Are Still Hobbled by Their Rigidity

By Glenn Frankel

Washington Post Service

PRETORIA. South Africa — Only five years ago, time seemed to be running against the white Afrikaner.

A new generation of black activists, inspired by the 1976 uprising in the black township of Soweto, appeared to have South Africa's white-minority government on the run. At the same time, a new ring of hostile black states had replaced the friendly colonial governments that once surrounded the country.

The apocalypse, in the form of a major upris-

The Afrikaners

A Tribe Divided

Second of four articles

ing by the long-fettered black majority, seemed inevitable, perhaps only a generation away.

Today the mood here has dramatically changed. Domestically, black nationalism, while still potent, appears fractured and disorganized. South Africa's black neighbors are weak and pliant, in part because of Pretoria's aggressive military tactics and the black government's failed economic policies. Several of the immediate neighbors, such as Mozambique, have even struck formal diplomatic deals with the white giant to the south.

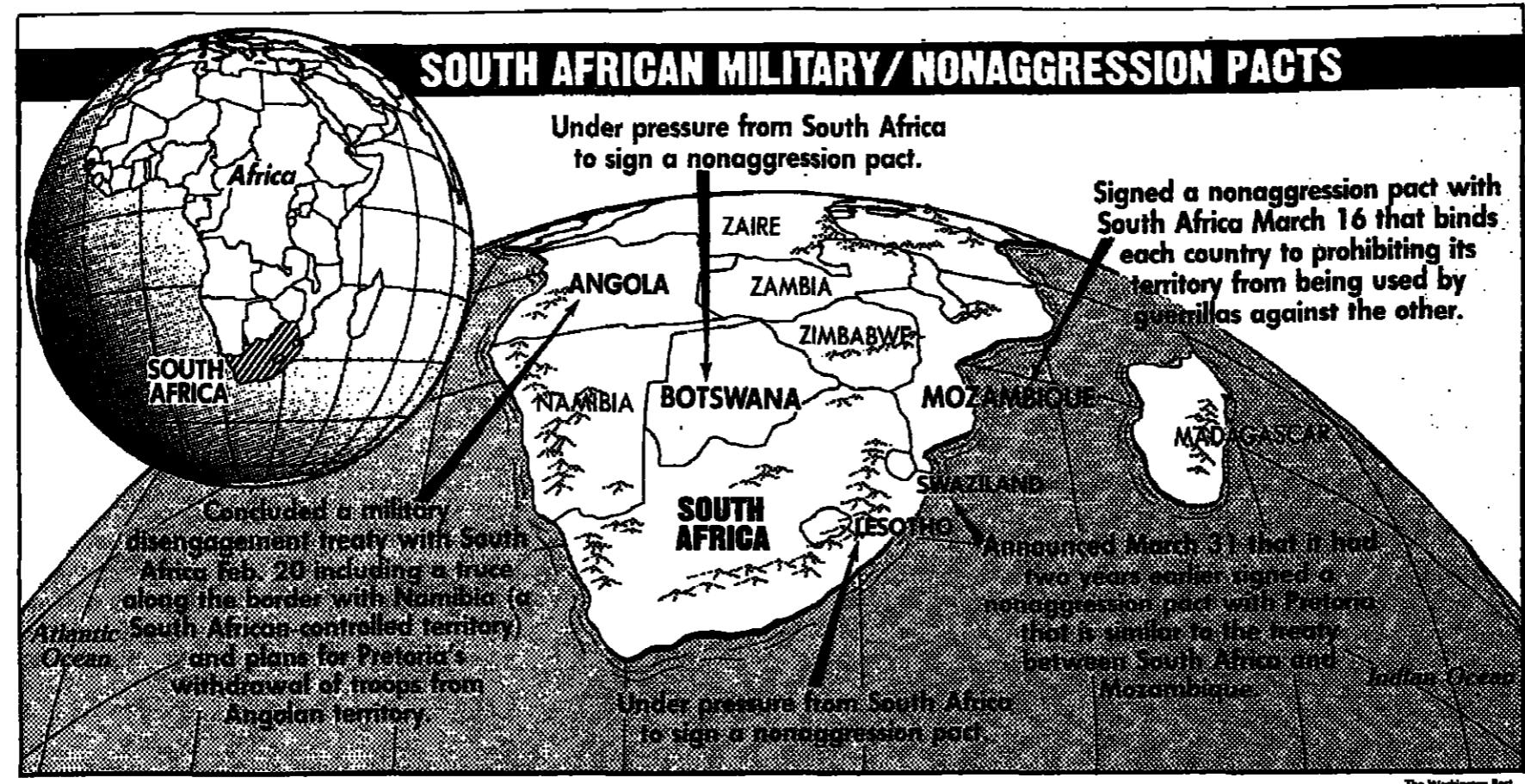
In the West, Prime Minister Pieter W. Botha received a cautious welcome during his recent visit to Europe, and the U.S. administration of President Ronald Reagan practices a policy known as "constructive engagement" that has warmed relations with Pretoria.

The Afrikaner no longer appears as in the words of South African novelist Andre Brink: "a stench in the nostrils of the world."

THE result is a new mood of self-confidence and optimism among members of the white Afrikaner establishment that has singlehandedly ruled that nation for 36 years. Buoyed by these developments and by November's landslide election victory for their proposed new national constitution, Afrikaner leaders believe they may achieve what once seemed impossible: regaining international respectability without making radical changes in apartheid.

Most of all, many believe they have bought the main commodity: South Africa was thought to have run out of time.

"We are a society in transit," said Louis Nel,



deputy foreign affairs and information minister.

"The present government is not in favor of the present status quo constitutionally, economically or socially, but we must have time to change in such a way that we maintain security for all."

The Afrikaner establishment has come of age. Where once it was dominated by wealthy landowners, theologians and racial ideologues, the new establishment's membership list has more businessness than farmers and is better educated and more sophisticated.

While Afrikaner unity still receives lip service, the profit motive is the new ethic. The rural traditionalists on the Afrikaner right have been shed in favor of new alliances with South Africa's English-dominated business commun-

ity, with whom the new Afrikaner establishment shares bank balances rather than ethnic identity.

Like Mr. Nel, the new Afrikaner establishment speaks the language of reason and reconciliation, not white domination. It can even be a bit irreverent when analyzing the system it has inherited.

"Apartheid was a simplistic approach based on extremely naive political assumptions," said J.P. de Lange, who as chairman of the influential secret society who the Broederbond has some of the most impeccable establishment credentials in the Afrikaner community. "There is a great readiness among whites for change and an openness for future adjustments."

BUT undercutting the rhetoric of reform are a series of troubling problems. For one thing, the mood of optimism could be shattered by a new outbreak of unrest from blacks who, despite ambitious talk from the white establishment have seen little in the way of concrete reforms. At the same time, there are footsteps on the right from the conservative Afrikaner wing that would deal a quick death to the spirit of change the establishment believes it is creating.

The biggest problem, however, may lie with the establishment itself. For despite the talk of an "open-ended process" in which all of South Africa's ethnic groups will have a fair role in determining their future, there are definite and

rigid boundaries beyond which few Afrikaners are prepared to go.

The major stumbling block is the government's commitment to the policy of racial segregation euphemistically known as "separate development," under which 10 nominally independent "homelands" are being established for the majority of the country's blacks. South Africa's critics see the rural homelands as a source of poverty and misery where blacks are confined against their will.

The Afrikaner establishment has committed itself to the gradual elimination of what Mr. Bodda has called "hurtful racial discrimination," and, albeit with glacial slowness, the more visible signs of apartheid are coming down.

Blacks within a generation should have full access to buses, parks, restaurants and other public facilities, according to many analysts. Legally enforced job discrimination has been abolished, although the help-wanted columns in South African newspapers are still peppered with ads noting that "Europeans only" need apply.

But most Afrikaners draw the line at preserving "separate development" because they see it as the only way they can retain their political control. By dividing blacks among the tribal homelands and denying them citizenship rights inside "white" South Africa, the Afrikaners believe they can maintain the comforting myth that they are not a small minority among a 73-percent black majority but instead a white nation among other equally small black nations.

Not every Afrikaner leader shares the government's faith in separate development — Mr. de Lange says the policy is "dead as a doornail" — and some see the homelands as dismal economic and political failures beyond rescue. But very few are willing to contemplate a future of Western-style democracy, including desegregation of major institutions and a one-person, one-vote system of majority rule.

"The borderline will be drawn at self-determination — in the church, in politics, in education, in living space and group facilities," wrote Willem de Klerk, editor of Rapport, the largest Afrikaans-language newspaper, and a founder of the Verwoerd, or "enlightened," reform movement in Afrikanerdom, in a recent article. "Those are the nonnegotiable aspects which the Afrikaner will defend with force of arms."

Many Verwoerdites contend that what is new and important on the South African scene is their willingness to at least begin to negotiate. If their blueprint of what the future will look like is blurry and imprecise, they say, that is because the details will be hammered out among whites, blacks and browns at future bargaining tables.

It is also, some whisper, because the National government cannot afford, at this juncture, to reveal to its traditional followers exactly where it is heading for fear of losing support on the right.

"We have to get rid of apartheid without the people noticing it," said Willie Esterhuysen, political philosophy professor at the University of Stellenbosch. "It's something that you can't spell out in detail now, something that has to grow in the hearts and minds of the people."

Next: The fears of the right.



An Aug. 1 news program included a detailed weather report, using a rear-projected chart, new to Cuban broadcasting.

Cuba Livens Up TV, Radio Broadcasts

By Joseph B. Treaster

New York Times Service

HAVANA — There is a new look to the televised evening news in the Cuban capital and some Western diplomats think it has something to do with Radio Marti, a special segment of Voice of America radio programming that may be broadcasting to Cuba by the end of the year.

For years, when Cubans turned on their television sets for the news, they were greeted by a solemn-faced announcer sitting at a plain desk reading reports of local and foreign events.

In the last six months, however, the government has begun livening up the news and the rest of its television programming with new stage sets, rear-projected charts, maps, photographs and far more film footage from the field.

The radio stations have been invigorated, too, with more popular music, dramas, documentaries and dynamic pacing. And television, radio and the government-controlled press are carrying more criticism of such matters as poor performance in factories.

Cuban government officials say it is all part of an evolutionary process that has been in the works for years. Western diplomats, however, say they are certain that the changes have come about because the government wants to be in a position to compete favorably with Radio Marti.

Radio Marti, which the Reagan administration initially hoped to have on the air in January, was approved by Congress in the fall of 1983 to serve as a "consistently reliable and authoritative source of accurate, objective and comprehensive news" for Cubans.

But the Cuban government is bracing for an onslaught of propaganda against President Fidel Castro and the Communist society he has built since the 1959 revolution. Cuban officials point out that a group of supporters of Ronald Reagan urged the creation of an anti-Castro radio station even before Mr. Reagan was elected president, and they have noted press reports that Radio Marti is being operated by Cuban exiles, who are vehemently opposed to Mr. Castro.

Two months ago Mr. Reagan named Jorge Mas Canosa, a Cuban exile businessman in Miami, as chairman of a nine-member board

that is to oversee the operation of Radio Marti. Mr. Mas Canosa took part in the Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba in 1961 and was a commentator on Radio Swan, an anti-Castro station that the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency operated on Swan Island in the Caribbean in the 1960s.

In a confirmation hearing last month, Mr. Mas Canosa told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that Radio Marti would be an objective broadcast service and would not try to incite rebellion against Mr. Castro.

Residents say the radio and television stations and the newspapers, which had been known for delivering world news long after the fact or not at all, have begun operating in a more timely way. They know this because they regularly listen to radio and television broadcasts from Florida, 90 miles (145 kilometers) to the north.

Cuba has two television channels. They are similar, but one tends to give more emphasis to news and sports. Both are now broadcasting for more hours each day, from early morning until past midnight. Both have switched from mainly black and white to mainly color, even though most television sets in Cuba do not receive color broadcasts.

American movies with Spanish subtitles have long been popular in Cuba. These days, residents say, more first-run American films are being shown on national television.

WEKDAY mornings, the television channels present "Morning Magazine," which runs for several hours with interviews, commentary and segments of film from the Soviet Union and the United States plucked from satellites.

For some, the introduction of criticism into what had been gray, unrelieved doctrinaire columns and broadcasts has been the most striking development.

In a report on television the other day, workers at a cement factory on the northern coast said that production was falling because some of the cement bags were receiving were falling apart and some packages of cement bags contained fewer than the designated number.

"I think they're anticipating hearing criticism of the system on Radio Marti," a diplomat said. "Of course, there's some connection. But Radio Marti is not the main cause for these changes."

Two of the most popular Cuban radio stations, Liberation Radio and Rebel Radio,

which was founded by Mr. Castro when he was a guerrilla leader in the Sierra Maestra mountains, have been combined to make a single station that is on the air 24 hours a day.

The combined station is called Rebel Radio New Style. It is mainly a music station mixing old Latin favorites with popular American and British tunes. It features shorter news programs and an increased number of bulletins sprinkled throughout its programs.

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ARTS / LEISURE

'Corpse' Is a Really Good Thriller

By Sheridan Morley

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — We need to welcome the first really good West End thriller since "Deathtrap"; at the Apollo, Gerald Moon's "Corpse" shamelessly borrows a trick or two (and indeed an actor, Keith Baxter) from "Sleuth" but comes good with the old double-identity plot about a murderous look-alike twin and his wealthy brother. The play starts promisingly if irrelevantly on Edward VIII's abdication day in 1936, with Baxter dressed as the late Queen Mary for the purposes of shoplifting in

THE LONDON STAGE

Fortoun and Mason, and through its increasingly devious plot there are occasional glimpses of a more intriguing backstage play trying to escape. But soon enough the deaths are all that really matter, and given London's current dearth of good whodunits I suspect that this "Corpse" will be laying around for many months to come. It has all the makings of a small-cast low-budget goldmine, and Milo O'Shea forms with Baxter the most killing partnership in town.

It doesn't much matter, contrary to widespread press reports, that Paul Greenwood so forgot himself on the opening night of "The Happiest Days of Your Life" as to reduce an already catastrophically bad play and production to an uneasy double-act with the prompter, not the usual little lady hissing hopefully from the wings, but a disembodied voice from the back of the dress circle broadcasting through the kind of loudspeaker system you'd expect for a nuclear alert.

What does matter is the Royal Shakespeare Company's inability to find themselves a modern play worth doing on the main stage of the Barbican. For if their London home is not to be used solely for transfers from last year at Stratford, it needs to establish an identity. Thus far it has only achieved bouts of Victorian nostalgia ("Poppy" and "Peter Pan") and now this dire old school farce by John Digton, which was only ever made bearable on screen by Alastair Sim and Margaret Rutherford shaking their many crows through a one-joke plot about a girls' college having to locate with the boys in the chaos of postwar relocation.

The problem is, I suspect, that though the RSC can boast brilliant advisers on the speaking of classical verse (witness John Barton's current and superlative television series on playing Shakespeare) there seems to be nobody in the company with the faintest idea of what went on in the British theater between 1900 and 1960. Faced with the need to find a workable farce for the summer holidays, and prompted perhaps by the continuing Shaftesbury Avenue success of "Daisy Pulls It Off," they have gone back to Dighton where any halfway competent regional repertory director could and would have pointed them instead toward Vernon Sylvaine or Ben Travers or indeed (since they happen to have Peggy Mount already in the company) a revival of "Sailor Beware."

For the old Joyce Grenfell role, Maria Aitken has developed a good line in legibly contorted scholastic embarrassment, but apart from the formidable Mount, the rest of the company seem not to have the remotest idea how this kind of farce needs to be played: nor does Clifford Williams's top-heavy production, complete with a marching band, manage to breathe any kind of life into a

show that needs to be rehearsed for at most a week and then played for a week in between "Dial M for Murder" and "Private Lives" on the end of some seaside pier. The sooner someone tells the RSC about "Seagulls Over Sorrento" and "Worm's Eye View" and "Will Any Gentleman?" and all the true comic classics of my childhood, the better for us all.

In an unlucky summer, the RSC are also in trouble on their basement pit stage with Charles Wood's "Red Star": like his earlier "Veterans" and "Has Washington Legs?" this is another showbiz satire, but based on the "Great Dictator" notion of the actor who gets mistaken for a politician. The actor here (Richard Griffiths in a marvellously overweight, melancholic turn) is a failed extra with the Theater of the Glorious Agricultural Worker in Moscow who ends up in a prison camp until his likeness to Stalin turns him into a movie star, and ultimately the likely occupant of the mansoleum in Red Square — unless, that is, he can escape from the death that is a prerequisite for that particular role.

Left like that, "Red Star" would be a very funny two-hour comic thriller about the nature of acting and politics in a police state: but the director, John Caird, has allowed the play to sprawl over another interminable and untidy hour, so that we end up with a rambling and undisciplined mishmash of scenes from Russian domestic and theatrical life that leaps from vaudeville to "Mother Courage" without ever finding its true direction.

Wood has always been an untidy and over-long writer, but he has some marvelous comic notions, and this cartoon history of an actor in the Soviet Union could with some sharp editing have been turned into one of the funniest plays in town instead of the present shapeless pageant, one crucial sequence of which is mysteriously being played in total darkness.

Mixed Reviews for Pacino

Al Pacino received mixed reviews in his London stage debut in David Mamet's "American Buffalo," the Associated Press reported. His performance in the U.S. production of the play had been acclaimed. But Michael Coweney of The Financial Times characterized Pacino's high-energy, ferociously busy performance as a "store of Method and clichés," describing him as "a man either afflicted with fleas or stricken with the Saint Vitus dance according to Lee Strasberg." Pacino studied under Strasberg, who developed the Method school of acting.

A more sympathetic view was taken by Irving Wardle in The Times, who praised Pacino's "harrowing restlessness." Wardle saw the revival as an occasion "for welcoming Al Pacino to the London stage."

The production, scheduled to run at the Duke of York's Theater through Sept. 8, had been considered a sure bet for an extension. But Sue Hyman, the show's publicist, said the extension is now in doubt and will depend on public willingness to ignore the reviews.

Pacino is slated to star in the film version of the play this winter and Sidney Lumet, who directed Pacino's Academy Award-winning film performances in "Serpico" and "Dog Day Afternoon," will direct.

Sheridan Morley is going on vacation. His column will resume at the end of this month.

Rhythm and Blues, And Jerry Wexler

By Michael Zwerin

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — "Can't we find something else to call it?" he says. The year: 1951. The place: Billboard Magazine, New York. The subject: The "race records" chart, which listed his black musicians: "The term is derogatory." The speaker: young reporter Jerry Wexler: "How about 'rhythm and blues'?"

Looking back now, he says: "If I had it to do over again, I might have preferred 'rhythm and gospel.' In any case, having named it, Wexler would redefine the music and bring it to a mass public.

In 1953, he started producing for Atlantic Records, a young company with one-room office above Patsy's restaurant on 56th Street. At night, Wexler and his partner, Ahmet Ertegun, pushed one desk against the wall and slacked the other on top of it, while the engineer, Tom Dowd, set up three mikes, one out in the airshaft if they needed reverberation, and recorded Ray Charles' "What'd I Say?", Clyde McPhatter and The Drifters, Joe Turner and LaVern Baker.

Wexler recently passed through Paris. "How about this mayonnaise?" he praised. After discussing the nuances between *gourmet* and *gourmand*, he raised a glass of 1967 Burgundy and proposed a toast: "Ah, France." Then, speaking about eight-bar blues, he burst into song: "The sun gonna shine through my back door someday." That's right, burst into song.

He hummed over words, with the enthusiasm of a recent convert: "Remember, I'm from before LPs." Eight-bar blues made room for more choruses on cramped three-minute 78 rpm's. "It was one-track mono, we cut four sides in three hours. We produced music because we liked it and thought it would also sell. That was what I call the 'Column A' period.

"Then 'Column B' came along. There was one column for taste and another for the market. For awhile they happened to coincide." As the company began to expand, they signed Booby Darn, Buffalo Springfield and English groups like Led Zeppelin and ultimately the Rolling Stones. "We might as well have been selling hubcaps."

Although Wexler signed some groups from "Column B," he never personally produced any of their records: "I couldn't do that. It's

like trying to make love to a woman you can't stand. It was physically impossible."

He produced Ray Charles's first hits, including "Lonely Avenue," but minimizes his contribution:

"Ray is a walking textbook about music and recording — cadence, accent, texture. I'd say something brilliant like: 'Ray, do you think we should try one a bit slower?' My 'secret' consisted of two words — 'Tommy and Dowd.' We'd start: 'Okay, Tommy, open the pots and let's see what we get here.' Basically, I was just sitting there learning."

When her CBS contract lapsed ("I was watching it like a hawk"), he signed Aretha Franklin and introduced her and Wilson Pickett ("In the Midnight Hour") to Southern studio musicians. It is considered one of his biggest contributions, though he minimizes this, too: "I'm more or less Tolstoyan in this respect. I don't believe individuals change the course of history. It's being there when it happens. It was happening anyway."

He sampled the *saumon à l'oseille*. "By the early '60s, our New York arrangers were out of ideas, our players were out of ticks. And there was this rich musical tradition in Memphis, Tennessee, and Muscle Shoals, in the northwest corner of Alabama. Incredible rhythm sections, like Booker T. and The MGs. The bands were multi-racial and the music was based on mutual respect between Southern black and white musicians — they all played the blues, they could all fix carburetors, they had the same mud on their shoes. We found each other and got very lucky."

The son of a Jewish immigrant from Poland, Wexler grew up in Manhattan — "delivering hooch and rums and hanging out in Artie's poolroom." He became a millionaire when Warner Brothers purchased Atlantic. Since then, operating independently, he has produced Dusty Springfield, Cher, Dire Straits, Duane Allman, Bob Dylan, Linda Ronstadt, the original Broadway cast album of "The Wiz," his soundtrack to the Louis Malle film "Pretty Baby," set in New Orleans ("I still listen to Kid Ory with a great deal of pleasure") was nominated for an Oscar, and he has a consultant credit on Francis Ford Coppola's forthcoming film on the Cotton Club.

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He offered spoonfuls of profiteroles



Producer Wexler in Paris restaurant: "More or less Tolstoyan."

Christian Rose

olives au chocolat around the table and fielded questions:

On Ray Charles: "Ahmet bought Ray's contract for \$2,000 in 1953. Ray came out of nowhere and suddenly started singing secular lyrics to religious music. Nobody had done that before."

Willie Nelson: "Basically I'm a bebopper. Bebop is an inescapable idiom. I love honky-tonk, Dixieland and western swing. We had our little supper-club line with Mabel Mercer, Bobby Short and so on — not too many people remember that. I love anything in 'Column A.' I loved Willie for years, even though I was specializing in black music, vocal and jazz, so when we met at a party in Nashville, I said to him: 'You don't know how long I've been waiting to meet you.' We signed him two days later and went into the studio."

Bob Dylan: "He had gone through the acoustic trip and when he wanted to get a polished R&B sound — keyboards, background vocals, horns and big textures, the kind of thing we were doing — he came to me. We did his Gospel album 'Slow Train Coming' together. I had no idea he was on this born-again

Christian trip until he started to evangelize me. I said, 'Bob, I'm hopeless. You're dealing with a 62-year-old confirmed Jewish atheist. [He's] 67 now.' Let's just make the right. I'd release it in a hot New York minute."

Producing: "A producer will give you a thousand reasons why a record didn't happen and none of them is because it wasn't good enough. I'm sorry to destroy the myth of the star producer, but all we really have to do is hang in there long enough until the musicians and the engineers get it right."

Anthony Home to Be Center*The Associated Press*

AMASSACHUSETTS — The birthplace of the feminist Susan B. Anthony is expected to become a center for meetings on issues of interest to women. Susan B. Anthony would be happy, said Elizabeth Randall, the realtor who handled the sale of the house.

For more than a half century, Anthony was a leader of the movement to give women suffrage and equal rights. The house was built in 1771, and Anthony was born there into a Quaker family on Feb. 15, 1820.

Alice Grellner, a professor at Rhode Island College in Providence, plans to turn the 167-year-old house into a conference center for women's issues. Randall said, Grellner bought the nine-room wood structure for \$48,000.

NYSE Most Actives				
12 Month High	12 Month Low	Div. Yld.	PE	Sk. High Low
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212.00	194.50	2.20	15.00	228.00 212.00
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194.00	194.50	2.20	15.00	228.00 212.00
193.00	194.50	2.20	15.00	228.00 212.00
192.00	194.50	2.20	15.00	228.00 212.00
191.00	194.50	2.20	15.00	228.00 212.00
190.00	194.50	2.20	15.00	228.00 212.00
189.00	194.50	2.20	15.00	228.00 212.00
188.00	194.50	2.20	15.00	228.00 212.00
187.00	194.50	2.20	15.00	228.00 212.00
186.00	194.50	2.20	15.00	228.00 212.00
185.00	194.50	2.20	15.00	228.00 212.00
184.00	194.50	2.20	15.00	228.00 212.00
183.00	194.50	2.20	15.00	228.00 212.00
182.00	194.50	2.20	15.00	228.00 212.00
181.00	194.50	2.20	15.00	228.00 212.00
180.00	194.50	2.20	15.00	228.00 212.00
179.00	194.50	2.20	15.00	228.00 212.00
178.00	194.50	2.20	15.00	228.00 212.00
177.00	194.50	2.20	15.00	228.00 212.00
176.00	194.50	2.20	15.00	228.00 212.00
175.00	194.50	2.20	15.00	228.00 212.00
174.00	194.50	2.20	15.00	228.00 212.00
173.00				

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

Seawater Spa Promotes Relaxation's Costly Joys

By SHERRY BUCHANAN

International Herald Tribune

QUIBERON, France — Under stress? Want to keep in shape? Try getting slashed with a giant water hose anti-riot style, bathing in a Jacuzzi-type bathtub filled with foaming 36-degree-temperature (96.8 degrees Fahrenheit) sea water, being massaged underwater or wrapped neck to toe in hot mud dredged from the deep ocean floor. Many executives have tried it and have come back for more.

This is seawater therapy Quiberon-style at the Sofitel Thalassa, a luxury resort on the rocky southern coast of Brittany. There are two basic principles to seawater therapy. The first is that if breathing the sea air is good for you, being dipped and massaged in it must be even better. Second, hydrotherapy, using different water pressures, temperatures and massage techniques stimulate or relaxes your muscles.

For patients with hypertension, however, some doctors advise against it.

But Quiberon is not just hydrotherapy with salt water.

Guests can also rest in a room saturated with negative ions released from gasified salt water — to clean out tobacco-polluted lungs — or have a facial with cells of unborn calf fetuses — a favorite of middle-aged executives, according to the institute's beautician, Yvette Brosolo.

"Executives love it," she said. "Any sign of aging is a mark against them. Today half of my clients are men. But believe me, back in the '60s it just wasn't done." Guests with an extra bulge here and there can stay at the complex's Sofitel Diététique, where people pay more to eat less and get a bar stocked with mineral water. Drinks at the alcohol-free Sofitel Diététique include 27 different kinds of tea, although an occasional whisky bottle gets smuggled into the rooms.

Traditionally, seawater-therapy centers in Europe have attracted convalescents or people suffering from rheumatism and other ailments who can benefit from the supposed healing properties of iodine and other elements of salt water.

AT THE Sofitel complex at Quiberon, the brain child of Marie-José Laroche Bober, the dynamic and attractive French woman who manages it, has something that most other seawater-therapy centers do not have: chic, decorated rooms with an ocean view, delicious food, a respectable sprinkling of recognizable VIPs and Porthault bathrobes worn for the three hours or so of therapy a day. Among the past clients are President François Mitterrand of France, who stayed at the spa before he took office; Prime Minister Laurent Fabius; Bernard Lanvin, managing director of Lanvin Couture; and Christian Giacometti, director of Banque de l'Union Européenne.

Unlike the more energetic style of U.S. health farms à la Jane Fonda, the Quiberon message is that it's okay to relax and feel good about it. "We mother people," said Dr. Alain G. Deledicque, a doctor at the Institute of Thalassotherapy at the complex. "Seawater therapy reproduces the effect of a caress."

Although prices vary, a room with an ocean view at the Sofitel Thalassa is about \$150 a day for two. Three meals a day without wine are included. The treatment itself is about \$30 a day for each person. Mud baths are extra. The institute buys 40 tons (36 metric tons) of the stuff a year at about \$1.20 a kilogram (2.2 pounds).

According to executives who go back regularly to Quiberon to relax and keep in shape, the Sofitel complex works not only because of the treatment but because of a relaxed atmosphere, an exceptional climate, the isolation and beauty of the spot and the variety of other activities around it — golf, tennis, and wind surfing.

"This place is really for people in a wear-and-tear world," said a guest from New York. "I feel taken care of. The treatment alone is not that unique, although the ocean water may be more invigorating here than somewhere else. But it's a combination of all those things. I just take it as relaxation."

But some executives say that seawater therapy does not have to be passive. "I like the aspects of the treatment where you are actively doing something, and not just sitting there doing nothing in some foaming bath tub," said Bernard Demole, who is pres-

(Continued on Page 12, Col. 8)

CURRENCY RATES

Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates of 4 P.M. EDT.									
	5	6	D.M.	F.F.	11.L.	Gdr.	8.L.	5.F.	Yen
Amsterdam	1.299	1.297	117.885	117.885	12.45	1.293	12.45	12.45	134.985
Brussels	2.045	2.045	20.1485	20.1485	2.045	2.045	2.045	2.045	2.045
Paris	2.9165	2.913	22.815	22.815	1.63	2.904	1.63	1.63	1.719
London (a)	1.2099	1.2091	11.69	11.69	1.2054	1.204	1.204	1.204	1.204
Milan	1.79250	1.79250	22.621	22.621	1.79250	1.79250	1.79250	1.79250	1.79250
New York (a)	1.2099	1.2091	11.69	11.69	1.2054	1.204	1.204	1.204	1.204
Paris (a)	2.9165	2.913	22.815	22.815	1.63	2.904	1.63	1.63	1.719
London	1.2099	1.2091	11.69	11.69	1.2054	1.204	1.204	1.204	1.204
Paris (a)	2.9165	2.913	22.815	22.815	1.63	2.904	1.63	1.63	1.719
London	1.2099	1.2091	11.69	11.69	1.2054	1.204	1.204	1.204	1.204
Paris (a)	2.9165	2.913	22.815	22.815	1.63	2.904	1.63	1.63	1.719
London	1.2099	1.2091	11.69	11.69	1.2054	1.204	1.204	1.204	1.204
Paris (a)	2.9165	2.913	22.815	22.815	1.63	2.904	1.63	1.63	1.719
London	1.2099	1.2091	11.69	11.69	1.2054	1.204	1.204	1.204	1.204
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London	1.2099	1.2091	11.69	11.69	1.2054	1.204	1.204	1.204	1.204
Paris (a)	2.9165	2.913	22.815	22.815	1.63	2.904	1.63	1.63	1.719
London	1.2099	1.2091	11.69	11.69	1.2054	1.204	1.204	1.204	1.204
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London	1.2099	1.2091	11.69	11.69	1.2054	1.204	1.204	1.204	1.204
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London	1.2099	1.2091	11.69	11.69	1.2054	1.204	1.204	1.204	1.204
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London	1.2099	1.2091	11.69	11.69	1.2054	1.204	1.204	1.204	1.204
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London	1.2099	1.2091	11.69	11.69	1.2054	1.204	1.204	1.204	1.204
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London	1.2099	1.2091	11.69	11.69	1.2054	1.204	1.204	1.204	1.204
Paris (a)	2.9165	2.913	22.815	22.815	1.63	2.904	1.63	1.63	1.719
London	1.2099	1.2091	11.69	11.69	1.				

